WITH THE COLLEGE ATHLETES

DOINGS IN THE FIELDOF SPORT
IN EAST AND WEST.

More Rules Against Dishonest Athlette
Principles—Too Many Now, is the
Prevailing opinion—imitian Athletes—
College Men in Athlette Clubs Again,
The probability of another rule to be
added to the code already hedging college
athletes about as a result of the investigation of the protest against Horr and Young,
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the Syracuse athletes are completed to the protest against Horr and Young,
the Syracuse athletes are completed to the protest against Horr and Young,
the Syracuse athletes are proposed to
make ineligible any first year man in any
college, so that he may not compete in the
intercollegiate track and field championships. To most men who follow college
athletics this seems too had. One by one
new phases of what may frankly be called
crookedness in athletics call for new rules,
and the result must be that some day a
man will have to be a lawyer to understand
all the prohibitio's raised against him
when he wishes to take part in what, after
all, is nothing but sport.

In establishing such a rule as the above
the L. C. A. A. A. A. is simply following

In establishing such a rule as the above the I. C. A. A. A. A. is simply following the suggestions made by the Western Conference Intercollegiate Association, where almost all of this kind of legislation has originated. Owing to a more or less feeble academic system in certain Western universities abuses of all sorts have been possible and rules to stop all sorts of infractions of regulations of sport have been framed to meet the successive phases.

That most of these rules are absolutely necessary is considered the deplorable Just why college men cannot compete as gentlemen without a regular penal code to govern the actions and eligibility of competitors is inexplicable to persons who survey the matter merely from the outside. It is getting to be time toat men who are supposedly gentlemen engaging in pastimes should make unnecessary so many acts of congress, in the opinion of persons who can see the day coming when much expressed or implied corruption will exist in athletics that the whole structure will collapse from decay. A little more honesty would make rules of eligibility and the like quite unnecessary.

More than a little trouble arises from statements made by persons and repeated with additions and trimmings as facts until they are magnified out of all proportion to the original form, which was untrue to begin with. For example, it was stated in all seriousness by a Columbia man only a short time ago that Mike Murphy, the Pennsylvania trainer, in the presence of several Columbia men at the recent Columbia-Pennsylvania dual track meet, had asked Von Saltza, the shot putter and football player, to come to Pennsylvania and said that he would guarantee a position to the Columbia man worth \$1,500 a year. Even leaving aside the question of whether Von Saltza was worth that much to the institution it scems in the last degree unlikely that missionary work, especially by the gifted Murphy, would be done in that

Again, while the investigation into the status of Andrew L. Smith was being conducted a couple of years ago at Pennsylvania a man well up in importance in Harvard athletics wrote to the Pennsylvania athletic committee and said that he had it on good authority that Smith had received \$1,000 cash to come to Pennsylvania. The athletic committee wrote that they would be only too glad to get proof of such a thing, as that was what they wanted. There was no answer. It was suggested that after the usual discount for cash on the nail

The real trouble seems to be that the athletic committees of the colleges are blamed for the presence of men on athletic teams who are not really eligible. That there are such and not a few it would be folly to deny; but that in any institution of learning there are faculty committees which connive at the importation of ringers is absolutely out of the question. The fault lies with the athletic associations and alumni, who deliberately bring in these men In the case of the athletic associations the men imported are required to commit perjury when they affirm on the registration blank that they have not received nor have they been promised any reward for coming and when they say they are bona fide students and amateurs. The overzealous alumni who go out and get men to increase the athletic prestige of their institution, however, very often are solely to blame. They make all arrangements privately and without the slightest knowledge on the part of the college authorities, athletic or faculty. They tell the man that they want him at college and arrange

for his compensation. There is a growing belief that the whole evil would be mitigated if the professional coach should be done away with. Sol Metzger, captain of the Pennsylvania football team of 1903, in speaking of this, said recently: "It is my opinion that the trouble is traceable directly to the professional coach. To appoint a man at a salary to teach men what ought to be and is a pastime and to encourage intercollegiate competitions in recreations leads on to making the man who is paid to teach teams eager to get winning combinations. The fees paid for success are the higher.

"Under these conditions the paid coaches will go out and do their enlisting work. They will interest misdirected alumni in getting this man or that to an institution, and the first thing that the faculty knows is when some one comes out with charge against an athlete. A man who will go to college where he has been induced to go way does not retain his self-respec and his personal integrity. He is a hired man and his services have been bought. not a free agent and he must feel that

ways is under obligations."

Western Conference Intercollegiate The Western Conference Intercollegiate Association having agreed to adopt the football rules made here in the East for next season, the work of the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association is in part fulfilled. It is a peculiar thing to notice how out of evil cometh good always. The football rules committee of the present day came out of the famous rump parliament of athletic colleges called by Chancellor MacCracken of New York University. This conference was called with the idea of binding all the members to abolish football and do away with so rough a game; but the do away with so rough a game; but the conference, through the foresight of the West Point delegates, wound up by proplan for amalgamation with the

old football rules committee.

This has been done, a new code of rules has been framed and the whole situation is vastly improved. Chancellor MacCracken i going to let them play football at New York

University too.

Great are the rewards of athletic supremacy. Sherring, the Marathon winner, gets a house and ot in Hamilton; Jack hoakley, the Cornell track trainer, gets the same in Ithaca; Courtney, the rowing coach, already has one from Cornell, and Ned Hanlan is living on an island off Toronto presented him by the city when he won the sculling championship. There are some rowing experts that are in no danger of getting anything like that handed to getting anything like that handed to

The Indian as an athlete is quite a promi-ent person in the colleges. There forperson in the colleges. There for-was a tradition based more or less

Asked whether Cornell would be likely to send a crew over to try, he said that he did not think so. Courtney was of the opinion that the college crews trained by a professional could have no chance over there solely for the reason that the rules of Henley did not permit the professional coach to be with the oarsmen for the last month of training, a period which Courtney naturally considered the most important of all the preliminary work.

considered the most important of all the preliminary work.

The complications of the present college baseball season have been piling up steadily all year. First it was expected that Yale would have the best team or that at least Cornell would share honors with the New Havenites. Then after Amherst defeated Yale that college was rated high. But Amherst succumbed to several teams and then went West. After beating the Western champions, Michigan, the Amherst team was beaten by Illinois and Chicago. Princeton then defeated Cornell twice and did the same for Yale. That would have been very well but Pennsylvania beat Princeton. Pennsylvania having been beaten by about every one, that college cannot be considered as the best. The struggle seems to reduce itself to Brown, which has been about the most consistent of the college teams.

struggle seems to reduce itself to Brown, which has been about the most consistent of the college teams.

The discussion about the barring of college athletes from athletic clubs has at length reached the point where action is promised by the Amateur Athletic Union. It is understood that Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club will introduce a resolution to the national body that college athletes be not permitted to compete for athletic clubs. This plan has been favored for a long time because of abuses arising out of it. The big athletic clubs have been able to attract men from the universities and as a result they have taken the major portion of the big prizes with their men really imported for the occasion.

If the supply is limited by taking away the college men the clubs will be forced to develop their own men. This will in the end lead to better results. There will be more opportunity for the young fellow who is working and who is fond of athletic sport to come out and work under good trainers in the big clubs. To be sure, the quality of performance may for the time being be lowered, but eventually there will be a big

to come out and work under good trainers in the big clubs. To be sure, the quality of performance may for the time being be lowered, but eventually there will be a big fleet of home bred talent. The point raised is the encouragement of the local athlete. Then again there will be a base of supplies among the schoolboy athletes who after they leave the schools do not go to college, but turn to business. They will want to keep up their athletic work, and this will be a grand chance for them. The standard of excellence in athletics among the schoolboys is so much higher now than it was a few years ago and is rising so steadily that in a short time even if the supply of college men is cut off there will be plenty to fall back upon.

Columbia is trying to develop a new plan for track athletic sports in the coming season that will include many of the things that have been lacking hitherto. Capt. Brodix and Trainer Crooks have been engaged in planning out several things for the fall season, and they will put them into operation then. Columbia has been handicapped for a long time by the lack of a good system in track athletics. The small size of the squads at Columbia in the beginning of the track athletics season has been the greatest handicap. There is almost no competition for places on the team in some

competition for places on the team in some events, and that naturally results in poor

YALE MEN IN CONVICT GARB. With Handcuffs and Legirons to Tak Part

in Commencement Exercises. NEW HAVEN, June 23 .- There will be an unprecedented gathering of Sing Sing convicts, Oriental gentlemen of leisure, staid dominies in white frock coats and other characters in fancy dress on the Yale campus to-morrow when the festivities of commencement week begin and the old graduates get back. It promises to be a banner year for the display of picturesque and absurd costumes by Yale alumni.

The Yale men back for their triennial will take the lead in celebrating, and according to gossip their uniforms will surprise the good people of the State of Blue Laws even more than the barelegged kilties did last year. The 1903 academic men will nd on the town 100 or more strong

descend on the town 100 or more strong.

According to the advance reports the costumes will be reproductions of those worn at Sing Sing, and the bare ankles of the graduates will be encircled with ball and chain. On their wrists will be handcuffs.

The Sheffield 1900 alumni will be much more sedate in Japanese dress. The costume to be worn has been described as a cross between a kimono and a Turkish bathrobe. It will be of white with Yale blue sashes, and an inverted bread tray of straw with and an inverted bread tray of straw with a green lining, as one Yale man expressed it, will be the head covering. The members of the class back for their

tenth anniversary will make an attempt to hold up the dignity of old Yale by appear-ing in white frock coats with white beaver hats.

PRINCE SAVED THE GOAT. Rescued the Little Animal From Three Lion Cubs.

From the London World A characteristic story is being told about the Prince of Wales during his stay in India. It happened during his second visit to Gwalior and after the unfortunate abandonment of the Nepaul shikar.

The Maharajah of Gwalior had established some lion cubs in an enclosure with the idea of perpetuating the breed, and one morning of his staff to see them fed. He found them were playing with as cats with a mouse, and it was not at all a pleasant sight for an English sportsman's eyes. By the way, live animals are given to them with the object of teaching them to fend for themselves in their destined future lives of freedom.

After watching the performance for a while the Prince suddenly exclaimed: "I can't stand this any longer. He's a jolly plucky goat and we must get him out somehow. question was how to manage the rescue, for t was not at all an easy task to get the goat out of an enclosure in which some three-quarter grown lions were at large. However, the fertile brain of Gen. Stuart Beatson thought of a lasso, and the work of salvage

was commenced. and were about to hoist him up, when a lioness went for him in earnest, and it looked to be all up with him. With the courage of despair he charged her and sent her flying and before she could pick herself up and return to the attack the rope was over him

and he was hoisted up to safety. On examination he was found to have escaped without injury, barring a slight cut on one leg, and he now roams about, a pensioner for life, adorned with a massive silver collar with an inscription explaining how the Prince saved his life

OPEN CHAMPIONABIP WILL BE HELD THERE THIS WEEK.

American Amateurs May Make It Hot for the Professional Wielders of the Cisto - 4 Beciston Regarding Casual Water

Professionals and amateurs will meet in the twelfth open championship of the United States Golf Association on Thursday and Friday at the Onwentain Club, Lake Forest, near Chicago. It is the blue ribbon event of the year and the content takes most out of the players, for the two days of the race are wholly at the score game. Match play affords many opporfunities for relaxation, but there is no silver lining to the dark clouds at the score game, for a stroke lost is gone forevermore. The nose is never off the grindstone. The strain is constant on both mind and muscles.

Onwentsia is a delightful course, resembling Nassau just as Wheaton suggests Garden City, and although this will be the first gathering there of the professionals the links gained great prominence in 1899 as the locale of the first national championship to be won by an American player. The time was Independence Day week and there was a tremendous throng to attend the final on July 8. Herbert M. Harriman, who had beaten C. B. Macdonald in the semi-final, was our homebred product to oppose Findlay Douglas, who had won in the earlier round from W. J. Travis after a close match. Harriman was 8 up in the morning and won out by 3 up and 2 to play. The lively ball was not to come in for two years and Macdonald's 168 that won the gold medal was very fast going for those days-83 and 85. The amateur record had been 83, held by Macdonald and Walter B. Smith, but Douglas did an 80 in practising for the tournament. Harriman's 81 in the first round of the final was the best round of the championship.

A boy who watched the play and who had never played a match in his life was the "chiel amang ye takin' notes," and he will start in the open as the third American holder of the amateur title, which he has won twice, Louis James having also won. This was H. Chandler Egan, who last year established the record at Onwentsia of 33, 37-70. This is the mark the contestants will be shooting at this week.

Besides Egan there will be a great field of amateurs out, with Jerome D. Travers a possibility from New York. He has just won the Metropolitan Golf Association championship and is thought to have "more shots in his bag" than any amateur of the East. Walter J. Travis may also start. An amateur has never won the open in this country, and only John Ball, Jr., in 1880, and H. H. Hilton, in 1892 and 1897, have earned the signal honor abroad. Both of the latter's victories were at seventytwo holes, the present conditions of both the British and American open championships. Travis tied for second place in 1902, when the open was at Garden City, and at Baltusrol in 1903 Findlay Douglas tied for seventh place. None of the amateurs was anywhere near Anderson in 1904 at Glenview, for he won with 303 and H. Chandler Egan needed 329, while last year at Myopia A. G. Lockwood and Travis were tied at 325, one stroke outside the

money.

There will again be ten prizes this year, but the added money has been pressed up a little. An amateur will receive the value of any prize in plate, the division of money being \$300, \$150, \$100, \$80, \$70, \$60, \$50, \$40, \$30 and \$20. The winner receives in addition a gold medal and the custody of the championship cup. This is the list of winners and their scores:

1895, Horace Rawlins, 173: 1896, James Foulis, 152 Joseph Lloyd, 162; Fred Herd, 328; 1899, Will Smith, 315; 1900, Harry Vardon, 313; 1901, Will Anderson, 331 (after a tie with Will Anderson, 307 (after a tie with David Brown): 1974, Will Anderson, 303: 1905, Will Anderson, 314

Champions of the advertising clans will champions of the advertising class will also be on the links this week, an army of the most enterprising men who order, write or place the newspaper or periodical inducements that keep the wheels of commerce moving. This tournament will be at the fine seaside links of the Atlantic City

Country Club. An interesting query on a point in the rules of golf is the following from a Providence player, who asks, "Is casual water on permanent grass within the confines of a parameter in a parameter in a parameter of the property permanent grass within the confines of a hazard 'casual water in a hazard,' or, from the fact that permanent grass within a hazard is not a part of the hazard, is it 'casual water through the fair green?' "

The latter, unquestionably. Permanent grass is never a part of the hazard and the ball may be dropped back without results."

grass is never a part of the hazard and the ball may be dropped back without penalty, under Section B of Rule 14.

Although it was not until the revision of the rules by the royal and ancient committee in 1899 that permanent grass in a hazard was 'specifically mentioned,' a discussion in The Sun at the time brought out that the fact had always been recognized on the British links in the playing of the game. Findlay Douglas took a turn in the debate and cited many instances of the game. Findlay Douglas took a turn in the debate and cited many instances of the game at St. Andrews to demonstrate that the custom was an old one. The rights of a ball on permanent grass are now clearly established to be the same, both by the rules and by playing customs, which are not always precisely one—as those of a ball on permanent grass throughout any part of the links, except the putting greens.

Yet, that the punishing powers of a haz-ard may not be lessened by any collateral advantages due to a ball resting on permanent grass, the spirit of the rules is to guard jealously against any loopholes that might open the door to unearned benefits. For xample, it must be clear that the grass i example, it must be clear that the grass is of permanent growth. It has been decided that a player may not ground his club on grass in the bed of a watercourse which is a hazard, in which when dry the grass grows rapidly in the bed of the stream and its cleared out at least engineers. cleared out at least once a year.

Where grass grows sparsely, as for instance under trees, in places marked as a hazard, it is sometimes difficult to know whether the ball is resting entirely on grass or partly on the bare ground. The grass or partly on the bare ground. The grass is not removed at any time, but on the other hand it is not encouraged. On this condition it has been decided that though thin, as the grass is never removed, it would appear to be permanent grass on which a player may ground his club. In the two instances a local rule would simplify matters, added

Another instance to guard against any encroachment of the permanent grass privileges was a decision by the St. Anirews committee that when a ball is found drews committee that when a ball is found lying on permanent grass in a hazard nothing in the hazard may be lifted which is within a club's length from the ball, but not on the grass. The deduction is that "on the grass" would make Rule 9, regarding loose impediments, fit the case. This places permanent grass as a part of the fair green, and while the question of the Providence player does not seem to have, ever been player does not seem to have ever been cided by the committee, the construction is clear regarding the point at issue.

From the London Express. A. M. Davies, son of Gen. Davies, has been filled by a leopard in Mashonaland. He was in charge of a party conveying

stores from Melsetter to Umtali when the leopard killed one of the donkeys employed in drawing the loads. The leopard was driven off and poison was placed on the

donkey's carcass.

Next morning Mr. Davies saw the leopard lying motionless near the donkey, and, thinking it was dead, went up to it unarmed. When within two yards, the brute sprang at his throat, and inflicted such injuries that Mr. Davies died. The leopard escaped in the bush.

LIPTON'S CHALLENGE CUP. Trophy Offered for the Champt Massachusette Vactite.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who is a shrewd as well as aggressive yachteman, appears in Massachusette as a champion of the rating rule of the New York Yacht Club, under which he has been unable as yet to secure issurances of a race for the America's

Believing that he would have a better chance for the America's Cup under the present rule than he did under the length and sail area rule, under which his three previous matches for the trophy have been he has turned his attention to a atudy of that rule and is doing what/he can to assist the New York club in bringing out the good and bud traits of the rules through the test of continued racing.

Last winter Sir Thomas had as his guest n London Winfield M. Thompson, a Boston yachtsman, through whom he made as



offer of a handsome cup to the yachtsmen of Massachusetts Bay, to be raced for under the new rule. Mr. Thompson arranged to present the cup to the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts, through the Boston Yacht (lub as trustee. There are twenty-five clubs in the association, and the cup will go to the owner who twice takes an annual championship in Class Q under the association rules. There are under the association rules. There are twenty-one races scheduled for the cup this season in which a number of existing boats altered to conform to the new rule have been entered and for which one new boat is being built. Next season a large Q class will undoubtedly be seen in Massachusetts waters, and racing for the cup will wax warm.

will wax warm.

It has been proposed that the boat which gets a leg for the cup this season shall meet the champion Q boat of Gravesend Bay, in neutral waters, for the championship of

in neutral waters, for the championship of the class on the coast.

Sir Thomas has cabled his representative in Boston that the Massachusetts Bay cup is now ready for shipment, and has sent a sketch of it, from which the picture herewith was made.

The cup stands 3½ feet high and is valued at \$1,000. It was designed by a well-known nrm of London silversmiths.

The stem of the cup is formed by two female figures, representing Great Britain and male figures, representing Great Britain and

America, with allegorical emblems of the two countries to distinguish them. The body of the cup rests on a globe, on which body of the cup rests on a globe, on which is wrought the figure of a yacht under sail. This rests on the upraised hands of the symbolic figures. The base of the cup, and the handles, are chased in bay leaves, in relief. The cover is decorated with four heads, representing the four winds, and the whole is surmounted by a figure of the cup winds are the whole is surmounted by a figure of the cup winds. Victory, supported by four caryatids, representing sea nymphs.

On one side of the cup is a shield, sur-

on one side of the cup is a shield, surmounted by the British and American flags, bearing the words: "The Sir Thomas J. Lipton Championship Cup for Massachusetts Bay, 1906." Under this shield are the pri-Bay, 1906. Under this shield are the private signal of Sir Thomas Lipton, a shamrock on a yellow ground, within a green border, and the flag of the Boston Yacht Club of red and blue bars with a five pointed white star at the juncture, on a white ground. These are in full color, in enamel.

On the reverse side is the official insignia of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts, showing a yacht under sail, and a head of Æolus. This is decorated with the same arrangement of flags as the shield on the obverse side.

The base is of ebony, and to it are attached The base is of ebony, and to it are attached

shields in silver, on which the names of yachts winning the cup will be inscribed.

The cup becomes the property of the owner first winning two class Q championships, and, once won, cannot be raced for again unless put up by the owner.

THE TRICK OF A CHEMIST. His Simple Method of Making a Zoological

Transformation. When we happen to witness a phenomenon which seems to violate natural laws we are not likely to forget its cause if it be explained to us. The following experiment, which I devised for my students, helped them to understand as well as to remember some chemical data, says Dr. Gustave Michaud in the Scientific American.

A white cat, made of flexible pasteboard and imprisoned in a glass jar, is shown to the audience. The lecturer announces that without opening the jar or even touching it he will cause the cat to undergo a zoological as well as a chemical transformation. He takes the support of the jar and pushes it forward in full view of the students. The change occurs almost instantaneously. The cat takes a rich orange color on which black transversal stripes rapidly paint themselves. The cat has become a tiger.

The whole transformation is produced The whole transformation is produced by emanations of hydrogen sulphide, which is generated in the jar itself without any visible apparatus. The cat has been previously coated with a solution of chloride of antimony wherever the orange hue of antimony wherever the orange hue was to be produced, and with a solution of basic acetate of lead wherever the black stripes were to appear. Both solutions are colorless. After the coated cat has been introduced in his glass cage a small piece of pasteboard is placed under the wooden support so as slightly to incline the jury forward. jar forward.

jar forward.

A few decigranmes of pulverized sulphide of iron folded in a piece of blotting paper are deposited behind the cat on the elevated side of the bottom of the jar. Two or three cubic centimetres of diluted sulphuric acid are dropped with a pipette on the opposite side. When the performer wishes the transformation to take place he the opposite side. When the performer wishes the transformation to take place he takes the wooden support and pushes it forward as if he wanted to enable every body to see better what is going to happen By so doing he suppresses the slight inclination which kept the iron sulphide beyond the reach of the sulphuric acid. The gas is evolved and the formation of the orange sulphide of antimony and black sulphide of lead takes place in a few seconds.

NEW JERSEY ASVERTMENTS.

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Rewark Advertiser

Four Pages of Queer People in Colored Pictures. Children Do Funny Stunts. Odd Freaks by Animals.

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EVERY MONDAY IN THE

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Fashions, Social Topics, Fanciful Arts, Housekeeping, Short Stories, Summer Vacation Outings, Gardening, Women's Chat, Etc.

All Newsdealers Sell the NEWARK ADVERTISER.

ODD FORMS OF INSURANCE. Protection Nowadays Against All Kinds of Out of the Way Risks.

In these days, said the manager of a eading insurance company, it is no exaggeration to say that you can insure against any conceivable contingency, from twins to tracheotomy; in fact, it would take a very clever man to imagine any possible risk that you can't protect yourself against if you are willing to pay the

It is fairly common knowledge that great musicians, like Kubelik and Paderewski, insure their hands against accidents that might disable them; singers insure their throats, athletes their limbs, and so on, no single part of the body which is a source of profit being overlooked; while, if you are a tea taster, you can cover the risk of losing the delicacy of your palate, and a perfume expert can similarly protect his sense of smell.

There are companies which make specialty of insuring against loss of sight, says the London Tit-Bits, so that you may contemplate even blindness with comparative equanimity. In Germany a child can be insured against ophthalmia up to the age of 35 by an annual payment of sixpence only. If the insurer's sight fails and he has to wear glasses, they are provided free, with treatment, as long as he lives. Baldness and loss of teeth can equally be provided against. At Grimsby fishing nets are insured against loss or damage there is a company which confines its operations to the insurance of cut glass and chinaware; and you can easily guard yourself against loss from burst pipes in

winter.

One company guarantees public house licenses and makes a good thing out of it, some big brewers paying as much as £1,000 a year in premiums, and large sums are often paid when licenses are lost; and quite recently, to illustrate the range of modern insurance, a beard ten feet long was insured

or £100 at a premium of 1 per cent.

Q ite apart from risks of what may be called an ordinary nature, from loss of employment to loss of a limb, there is an extraordinary variety of risks against which the underwriters will protect you for a suitthe underwriters will protect you for a suitable consideration. Suppose, for instance, a man after making his will in your favor or leaving you a fat legacy becomes insane, they will insure you against the contingency of his recovering his sanity and cutting you out of his last testament. If you have been left a legacy on condition that you should marry a certain lady or change your religion by paying the stipulated premium you will be assured of an equal amount if the lady won't have you, or if ion consideration you prefer to remain if on consideration you prefer to remain single, or if you decide to stick to your

you want to sell your house and the deeds have gone astray and can't be found you can secure a policy as a substi-tute for the title, so that you are relieved tute for the title, so that you are relieved of all further responsibility. Similarly, if you have arranged for a garden party and fear that a wet day will involve you in loss, you can have your expenses guaranteed, so that, as far as your pocket is concerned; you can smile at a falling baranteer, and couldly of course a formatter. ometer, and equally, of course, a farmer can protect his crops against unkind

Suppose, again, you are heir to a bachelor uncle and are fearful that he may marry and you may be supplanted—you can insure against such an undesirable contingency, so that, whether he weds or not, you will not be a penny the poorer: or if you are engaged to a girl with a nice little dowry I have no coubt you could protect yourself against the chance of being jilted even at the eleventh hour. If you are next of kin to a man who has not made his will you can insure against his doing so to your detriment, or if he has already left you a legacy you can be guaranteed against his cancelling it.

If you are a chemist you can guard yourself against the financial consequences of supplying a wrong drug to a customer: a dentist need not spend sleepless nights for feet of drawing a sound tooth instead

of a decayed one, nor a medical man from fear of a wrong diagnosis. For a modest payment of about £3 per cent, you can face the possibility of becoming the father of twins, and a much smaller sum will relieve your anxiety about triplets, while, if you are afraid your bank is shaky, you can in-

sure it against disaster.

One might quote similar examples almost indefinitely without covering the entire ground of out of the way risks against which you can protect yourself nowadays: but I have told you enough, I think, to prove that if you are worried about any earthly contingency, from an earthquake to an attack of measles, it is your own fault if you are not protected against its financial

PRETTIEST CHORUS GIRLS Chicago Declares That She Is the Chief Source of Supply.

Will the prettiest chorus girls in the world please register? Here is the Chicago Tribune claiming that the loveliest of all these front row Flossies blew out to the rest of the country from the Windy City. According to this authority, Chicago demands the "triple qualification" of beauty, brains and a good voice. "The result," to

quote once more, "has been a verve and complex and fascinating beauty in the soubrettes who constantly bob up from Chicago choruses. There is Margaret McDonald, now singing in "The Umpire." Margaret was a school teacher before she took to the chorus and pinned her faith to her heels instead of to

her head. Then there is Anna Fitzhugh, whose father was a small town grocer. When Anna applied for a chorus job, she got one as a drummer. She drummed, or whatever you want to call it, so well that the musical director announced with awe that there was

a girl who knew a thing or two about keeping time. Anna got on.

Fannie Ward, who returned to the stage this winter after the loss of some of her husthis winter after the loss of some of her hus-band's millions, is a former Chicago chorus girl who afterward became known as the greatest beauty on the American stage. She started in the chorus of "Sinbad," one of Dave Henderson's extravaganzas, and was picked out for Cupid.

was picked out for Cupid.

She went from here to the Casino and then to London, where she secured a backer in Sam Lewis, who soon afterward married her. He has been reported unlucky in late speculations, which has prompted Mrs. Joe to return to the stage. They have a mansion in Park Lane, and a country place in Buckinghamshire, and for years have lived. sion in Park Lane, and a country place in Buckinghamshire, and for years have lived magnificently. During the coronation Mrs. Lewis was awarded a prize by a magazine as the best dressed woman of the year.

One of the prettiest of the chorus products was May de Sousa, who went from a Chicago church choir into chorus work and vaudeville.

Maybelle Moore, whose real name is Maybelle Waller, was considered a great beauty

belle Waller, was considered a great beauty on the South Side, where she lived. Her people were money makers and land owners and were dismayed when she took it into

a Chicago school, and went into the chorus of "Winsome Winnie." During rehearsal Sam Shubert found it necessary to have the services of a stenographer, and she stepped forward and volunteered hers. She afterward was employed as his private secretary, acting as chorus girl in the even-

May Naudain, who was with Lew Fields

May Naudain, who was with Lew Fields last summer, is a gryduate of one of the Chicago conservatories, and started in the chorus of "Babes in Toyland." She was "recognized" by Julian Mitchell, who afterward gave her a more important part.

Blanche Gilson also started in the chorus of "Peggy From Paris," and went from there to "The Land of Nod." Arline de Campi is another of the pretty girls who have started at the Studebaker; and Ethel Converse and Drury Rector have been chorus lights at the same theatre. chorus lights at the same theatre.

Another erstwhile Chicago chorus girl is Irene Frizelle, who the other day became Mrs. Felix Isman of Philadelphia. She engaged to sing in the chorus of "Peggy From Paris." Not long afterward she

was awarded a beauty prize by a committee of artists, and when the company went to Boston it was declared that she was

the prettiest woman who had been seen on the Boston stage for years.

The pretty Carlstedt girls long have been familiar to theatregoers, and all of them have made good matches, and none of them is on the stage now except Viola. She has been the most photographed figu-rante in the country.

Father Healey's Wit. From the London Tribune.
A story is told of that famous Irish with Father Healey of Bray that on one occasion he was enjoying an argument with a Prothe was enjoying an argument with a Protestant minister on the subject of purgatory.

The conversation had begun to flag, neither party showing a tendency to be convinced, when the Protestant minister remarked, "Well, I've lived 60 years in this world and haven't found out the difference between a good Protestant and a good Catholic yet."

"Oh, haven't you?" replied Father Healey, "Well you'll not be sixty seconds in the next world before you find out."

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